n thousand million dollars, and the class of manufacturers now complaining had never theated the government out of a dollar. It was entirely proper that whisky and tobacco should be taxed, and he (Mr. Beck) certainly would nover ask that they should be relieved from taxation so long as the poor man was taxed 100 per cent, upon his binaket and 20 per cent, on the sugar he used in his ten. He was in favor of keeping the "whisky intersett" in a condition to be taxed and to pay taxes, so that other burdens pressing heavily upon the people might be reduced; and the relief granted by this bill was necessary to keep it in that condition.

keep it in that condition.

Mr. Frye asked Mr. Beck why Mr. Hale's amondment would not give all the relief required.
Mr. Beck said Mr. Hale's amendment would give temporary relief, but a two years' exten-sion was the least that would do any perma-

out good.

Mr. Windom recognized the necessity for the did. granting some appropriate relief, but he did not think the bill reported by the committee a reasonable or a proper one, and he favored Mr. Hale's amendment.

On a vote the amendment was rejecteds—

On a vote the amendment was rejecteds—
ayes, 17; noce, 24.

Mr. Halo then offered another amendment,
providing that the tax or duty on all distilled
spirits, when the same are withdrawn, shall
be the duty or tax that would have been paid
if paid when the spirits were placed in bond
with accrued interest thereon
Mr. Sherman said this was an idle and ineffective provise.

Mr. Sherman said this was an idle and ineffective proviso.
Mr. Hale said he had copied it from the act
of 1978, relating to this subject.
Mr. Edmunds said there were only between
fourteen and fifteen millions gallons to be
withdrawn this year, he did not see why,
upon such a showing, this class of tax-payers
should be relieved from the operation of the
general and uniform laws of taxation.
Mr. Allisen said this bill was advacated as
means of relief from over production, but he

means of relief from over production, but he ad just received some figures from the commissioner of internal revenue, showing that the production of whisky going on at present at an increased rate, and therefore it was probable that at the end of the extension granted by the bill the same difficulty now complained of would still exist. Mr. Hale's amendment was rejected-ayes,

18; noce, 22.

Mr. Hale then offered another amendment providing that any bond taken under the provisions of the act, shall be for an amount sufficient to cover all the taxes due and any accrued or accruing interest upon the same

ed to.
r. Windom offered the amendment pro posed by him some days since, providing that the time within which distilled spirits produced or manufactured after January 1, 1884, are required to be withdrawn, shall be lim-ited to one year from the time of their entry.

Lost—aves, 17; noes, 23.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment providing that taxes now due, or that shall fall due upon distilled spirits in bond, shall be paid at the rate now provided by law, and that the acceptance of any extension of time under this act shall be construed as an acceptance of

this condition. Lost—ayes, 20; noes, 21.

Mr Salisbury offered an amendment limiting the operation of the act to liquors held by producers of the same. Lost-ayes, 14; nocs,

The bill was then passed by the following

Note:	1000	
A'drich, Barrow, Beek, Chilcott, Davis, W. Va., George, Gorman, Groome,	Grover, Hampton, Hill. Jackson, Jonas, Jones, Fla., Jones, Nev., Mahone, NOEE,	Pendleton, Sherman, Flater, Van Wyck, Vest, Vorhees, Williams—23.
Blair, Brown, Cameron, Wis., Conger, Edmunds, Hale, Hawley;	McDill, Maxey,	Pugh, Reltins, Saulsbury, Sowell, Walker, Windom-20,

Several senators who would have voted ave were paired with others who would have voted no. as follows: Mr. Call with Mr. Laphan: Mr. Cockrell with Mr. Harrison; Mr. Saunders with Mr. Coke; Mr. Logan with Mr. Frye; Mr. Harris with Mr. Ingalls; Mr. Dawes with

The following pairs were announced without a statement as to how the senators would have voted: Mr. Anthony with Mr. Cameron, (Penna.); Mr. Allison with Mr. Bayard; Mr. Sawyer with Mr. Camden; Mr. Hoar with Mr. McPherson, and Mr. Ferry with Mr. Farley.

Farley.
On motion of Mr. Hear, the senate took up

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the senate went

into evecutive session and soon afterward ad-

CONFIRMATIONS. The senate in executive session confirmed

the following nominations: En following nominations:

United States atterney—Audrew W. Brazse, for the district of Co crado; Samuel G. Hilborn, for the district of California.

2001 B. Ernerat, to be United States marshal for the southern district of New York.

Charles H. Chamberlain, receiver of public meney. San Francisco, Cal.

Postmasters—R bert W. P. Morsis, at Lynchburg, Va.; George E. Reed, at River Falls, Wis.; Ernest H. Wilson, at Ashland, Wis.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Cox, of New York, presented a memorial of William Wicke and 3,750 others interested in the various manufactures of tobacco asking for prompt action of congress on the tobacco tax. Referred.

Mr. B .ck. of Connecticut, presented a mem ria! of similar purpose from the convention of to acor growers of the New England states. Referred.

Mr. Nual, of Ohio, presented a petition of citizens of southern Obio, asking that the civil service reform bill be so amended as to provide that no person shall be eligible to a place in either branch of congress or as chief of any department or Bureau who is an attorney for a stockholder in or an owner of any bonds of any railway, steamship, or navigation company. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Roscerana, of California, a bill was passed authorizing the payment to Thomas Worthington of the sum of \$2,197 as a discharge for his claim for furnishing water at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in 1861.

The house then, at 11:20, went in committee of the whole (Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, in

the chair) on THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Butterworth offered an amendment censtruing more clearly the law passed at the last session, relieving from the charge of desertion soldiers known as technical deserters, The amendment extends the provisions of the law to men who served for six months, and strikes out the words "who intentionally

Mr. Butterworth explained that the retention of those words precluded any possibility of distinguishing between soldiers who were absent without leave and those who left the army with the intention of deserting the

Mr. Blackburn warned the house that this proposition would operate as a complete revo-lution of the present law on the subject of desertion. It would operate as a second edi-tion of arrears of pension act, and would send, in the discretion of the Interior department,

to the pension roll every unworthy desert-ing soldier from the federal army list.

Mr. Springer contended that the amend-ment did not relieve any one who ought not be relieved. Mr. O'Neill suggested that the provision of

the law should be extended to sailors and marines; but Mr. Butterworth declined at this time to draft such an amendment. Butterworth's amendment was finally

ruled out on a point of order, The consideration of the bill was then concluded, with the exception of the reserved section relative to the compensation to subsi-

dized railways for army transportation. The provision in the bill is as follows: provision in the bill is as follows:

Provided, That for the better accomplishment of the object of the accidentation and the construction of the rallways hereinafter referred to, and the better to secure to the government the use and banefit of the same, all acts authorizing the building and construction of these railways, which have received in addition to land grain government and by loan or guarantee of bonds by the United States, and all other acts, parts of acts, and travisions leaving relation therets, and breathy of acts, and all other acts, parts of acts, and acts of the construction of the

Mr. Hewitt offered the following amend-

ment:

Provided, however, That if any company affected by this provision shall deem that the compensation the rein allowed is not a fair and reasonable compensation, under the critting provisions of law applicable to such company, for the service perfernied, such company may bring suit in the court of claims against the United States to recover such further sum as shall be required in provise fair and reasonable compensation, and in such suit the right of such roomany to recover the same upon the law and the facts of the case shall be electroniced, and also the rights of the United States upon the merits of all points presented by it in answer thereto by them; and either purit to such suit may appeal to the supreme court, and boil said courts and brief such cause or causes precedured of fill other dustness.

Mr. Anderson offered an amendment pro-

Mr. Anderson offered an amendment providing that the rate of componsation paid to these corporations shall be the rate which may be reasonable for like service by private parties, such rate to be determined by a commission of three disinterested persons ap-pointed by the president with the consent of the senate.

the senate,

Mr. Butterworth rulsed a point of order against the amendment, and in response to a question asked by him, Mr. Anderson admitted that the commission might also, according to the terms of his provise, declare what is a fair rate for private parties. The point of order was sustained and the amend-ment was ruled out. Mr. Anderson raised a point of order against

Mr. Anderson raised a point of order against
Mr. Hewitt's amendment, and it being sustained the amendment was not received.
Mr. Dunn offered a substitute for the paragraph in the bill fixing the compensation to
subsidized railways at a rate equal to that re-

ceived by land-grant roads, and it was also ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, offered an amendment providing that the subsidized roads shall receive as compensation 50 per cent, of the rate paid to land-grant roads.

Mr. Daun offered an amendment, providing that the rate be fixed and adjusted by the secretary of war, at a rate not exceeding the rate allowed to land grant milway companies, and in no case exceeding the rate paid to other

Mr. Robeson accepted this as a substitute for his amendment. Ruled out.

The committee then rose.

The bill was passed. It contains the provision for the gradual abolition of the pay corps of the army. The provision as to the transportation of army and army supplies remains produced.

mains unchanged.

Mr. Kasson, chairman of the committe on civil service reform, reported back the senate bill to regulate and improve the civil service.

Mr. Kasson stated that he desired that the debate and consideration of the bill should be oneluded this week.

concluded this week.

Mr. Culberson antagonized the consideration of the bill with the special order, made June 19, 1882, being a bill to regulate the removal of causes from state to federal couris. The house decided by a viva voce vote not to

take up the special order.

Mr. Cox said that the shipping bill was also a special order. It was of more importance

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL. The latter bill had been debated for many days in the senate, and he proposed, in good faith, that the Pendleton bill be put on its passage without debate, [Loud applause, and ories of "Vote, vote!"] Let it be voted upon to-day, with a view that the house could then go to the practical work of the session, namely the appropriation bills and the shipping bill. Mr. Kasson. Is the gentleman authorized to speak for that side? [Cries of "Yes! yes!" from the democratic side.]
Mr. Cox. I to not propose to speak for this side; I propose to speak for gentlemen on both sides.

Mr. Bland raised the point of order that the bill must be considered in committee of the

The speaker overruled the point of order on the ground that a special order granting the right to report a bill carried with it also

the right to consider it in the house.

The Pendleton bill was then read at length. At the conclusion of the reading there were loud cries of "Vote!" and Mr. Kasson moved the pravious question. It was carried by a storm of "Ayes!" amid much applause.

Mr. Kasson stated that it was due to the

Mr. Kasson stated that it was due to the committee to state that there were some slight errors in the bill; but yielding to the manifest wish of the house, he had determined that the bill should not be sent back to the senate

on that account. The speaker ruling that thirty minutes the floor in opposition to the bill. He was as much in favor of a real civil service reform as any member in the house. His objection to the bill was that it was not efficient to remedy the evils complained of. He had been impressed by a close attention to the debate in the senate that the bill was an effort on the part of both parties to cheat the country, and especially on the part of the republican party.;
It was proposed to prevent the contribution of money by clerks for corrupt political purposes, but the bill did not do so. It prohibited government officers from levying assessments but any private person might collect money from public employes, as it had heretofore been collected by officers. Why go through the sham of telling the people that congress had cured the evil, when all men knew that it was only making a mock pretense, and left the whole thing open for private persons to levy contributions. The provisions of the bill in themselves were good enough, but as there was no penalty attached to their viola-

tion, they amounted to so much blank paper, and nothing more. Mr. Townsheud favored a provision providing a penalty for the violation of the clause orbidding political assessments by public offi-

Mr. Robinson, of New York, favored a provision leaving the appointment of the com-mission to the president to be elected in 1884. Mr. Atkins said that if the desire was to get d of the evil of political assessments a clause should have been incorporated in the bill to prevent such assessments by private persons, and he asked ununimous consent to offer such an amendment.

Mr. Neal, of Ohio, objected. Mr. Rerbert said that the greatest evils of the service had grown up under the tenure of office act, and yot the senate had sent over a bill which left that act in full force. Gentlemen on the other side need not expect by such medicine as this to cure the sick man. A strong man in the agonics of death could not be cured by homeopathic doses of catnip

Mr. Buckner favored the bill, not so much for what it contained as because it was an entering wedge which would tend to break up the iniquitous assessment system

Mr. Calkins regarded the bill as the turning point to perfect civil service reform. If the democratic party could stand this bill now, he was sure the republicans with their fellows in office, could. He admired his democratic friends who could take medicine in the shape of a civil service reform bill after hav-ing wandered for twenty-four years in the desert of Sahara. For this reason, and many others, he favored the bill.

Mr. Atherton. You have lost my vote by that

Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, thought that the bill aimed in the right direction. He wanted congress to express itself in this mea-sure, so that it would be in accord with the scattments of the country. There was enough in it to recommend it to his cordial support. Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, said that while there were a few democrats who criticized the

bill because it failed to give adequate relief from the evil of political assessments, the democratic party had demonstrated to the country that it was in favor of the bill, and that it was sincere in its support. It had al-ways been anxious and urgent to have this gislation brought to the front; and he was ad to know that the voice of the people, reently uttered at the polls, had at last brought it to the front.

Mr. Kasson closed the debate with a short speech in favor of the bill, which, however, he did not consider so efficient as the bill previously reported by the house committee. The people had revolted against the tyran-The people had revolted against the tyrannical levying of assessments on office holders
and against what was called "bassism" in
congress, and there was a provision in the
bill to put a stop to it. He did not favor prohibiting private parties from asking for
money for legitimate election purposes, for to
de that would be to degrade the manhood of
every government employe.

Mr. Thompon moved to recommit the bill,
with instructions in the committee to resert

n thousand million dollars, and the class of manufacturers now complaining had never assume or accessors, shall not exceed to percentium of the amount paid by private parties for the same kind of service.

When the wife of the following among the following among the following is the vote in detail: YHAR.

201 X 11 27 4	ELBELLE	Entritional
leach.	Hammond, (N.Y)	Pholins,
delford,	Bardy,	Pound,
telmont,	Harmer,	Ranney,
leltzhoover,	Bishardy Jarama	Reed,
oregonizer,	Harris, (Mass.)	Reference to
lorry,	ATBUILITIES!	Rice, (Mass.)
lingham,	Haskell,	Rieb,
STATISTICS.	Hatch,	Richardson, NY.
Hanchard,	Heppurn,	Ritchile,
Sowingo,	Merbert,	Robeson,
THE RESIDENCE	The second second	Troubles Troop
trage.	Howitt, (N. Y.)	Rottmon, Mass.
けり教育人	Hewitt, (Ala.)	Robinson, (N.Y.)
buck,	Hill,	Rosecrans,
tuckings,	Hiscock,	Ryan,
burrows, (Mich.	Hile.	Scoville,
ingrows, (Mo.)	Hobittsett,	Scramon
Service County	ATOMATORIA.	
miterworth,	Holman,	Sherwin,
mikins,	Hounk,	Singleton, (Minu.)
ampbell.	Humphrey,	Buinner,
amiler.	Excobs.	Smith, (Pa.)
annon,	Jadwin,	Smith, (N. Y.)
larifule,	Lorent (Towns)	Speer,
Total company of the same	Jones, (Yexas.) Jones, (N. J.)	Cope of a
arpenter,	Jones, (21, 24)	Suponer.
Simility,	Jorgenson,	Springer,
laswell,	Kawan,	Stockslayer,
Innee,	Reliey.	Talbott,
Jarke,	Ketcham,	Taylor,
loub,	Klotz,	Thompson, (Ky.)
2000	Dilling.	thompson, thy.)
lox, (N. Y.)	I'mnoy,	Thompson, Iowa
lox, (N. C.)	Lewis,	Tawnsend, Ohio,
TEM DOL	Lindaey,	Tyler,
rayens,	Lord,	Undegraff,
Allen,	Matson,	Urners
Surifi,	Service States	Vanco,
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	McCinre,	vacoco,
Davie, (Mo.)	McCook,	Van Aernau,
me-ing.	McKinley.	Van Horn,
Je Motte,	McLano,	Wadsworth,
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Schentront,	GERTINGE.	TO HE CO.
sementront,	Morey,	Washburn,
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o d.	Stant,	Witten
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Common Co		
	NAYS.	

Hammond, (Ga.) Reagan, inson, (Ohfo) King, Knott, Leedon, Le Fevre, Manning, Turner, (Ga.) Turner, (Ky.) Caldwell & Warner, Wellborn, Marsh, McKenzie, McMillin, Whitthorne, Williams, (Ala.) Wise, (Va.) Outes,

The house then, at 5:30, adjourned.

WHY WAS THIS!

A Curious Story of a Flour Contract in the

Indian Bureau. Senator Plumb is reported as having made the following statement to a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial: An Indian agent in Kansas recently contracted with Commissioner Price to deliver 2,000 barrels of flour at Los Pinos Cole reservation for \$8.50 a barrel. Before the time arrived the contractor was told to deliver the produce at Salt Lake, Utah. The added cost of trans-portation increased the amount to \$12 a barportation increased the amount to gat a car-rel. But the agent was wiser that the com-missioner. He only delivered it nominally, knowing that he could buy all he wanted in Sait Lake for \$4.50. He was now told to deliver it to the White River Utes, whose reservation is two hundred miles in the south of the vaiis two hundred miles in the south of the val-ley. The further you go down the valley the more productive is the soil and the cheaper are all cereals. The agent therefore pur-chased the flour fifty miles away from the reservations at \$2.50 a barrel, adding on as be-fore the cost of transportation from Sait Lake, fore the cost of transportation from Sall Lake, and for this flour, which cost the agent not \$3 a barrel to deliver, the government paid \$14 a barrel. In other words, we paid \$28,000 for 2,000 barrels of flour delivered at that agency which could have been put down there for \$6,000 if any judgment whatever had been used in the Indian bureau at Washington."

MR. JOHN P. OLMSTEAD.

More Petitions Expressing Confidence in Him and Urging His Confirmation,

There were but four members of the senate district committee present yesterday, viz: Messrs. Ingalls, Rollins, Vance, and McDill, and the nomination of Mr. Olmstead was therefore not acted upon, although it was discussed, he having submitted his replies to every charge made against him. Immediately following the publication of the Hillyer letter a petition was gotten up by the business men, strongly indorsing Mr. Olmstead's nomination and urging his confirmation.

tion and urging his confirmation.

The petition bore the names of Hugh McCulloch, Middleton & Co., H. D. Cooke, H.
Clay Stewart, E. E. White, William F. Mattingly, H. Browning, Samuel Cross, W. S.
Roose, John T. Lenman, E. E. Jackson & Co.,
James H. Richards, Willott & Ruoff, Hellen James H. Richards, Willott & Ruoff, Hellen & Nicholson, M. Ashford, Lansburgh Bros., Steiger & Leiberman, H. M. Hutchinson, A. Saks & Co., George Hill, jr., John H. Ma-gruder, George H. Plant, Robert Boyd, Ed-ward Abnor, William Helmus, W. G. Metzerott, Frank Hatton, president NATIONAL ERFORLICAN publishing company, Stilson Hutchings, editor and proprietor Wasbington Fost, and about two hundred and fifty others. Yesterday the following petition, signed by property owners on Capitol hill, was submitted to the senate committee:

We, the undersigned property owners on Capitol hill, respectfully ask that your honorable committee give the confirmation of Mr. John F. Olmstead a lavorable consideration. We feel a deep interest in the appointment of a commissioner, and feel hig it gratified at the wise selection made by the President in nominating Mr. Olmstead for the position

President in nominating Mr. Olimstead for the position.

Mr. Olimstead, like every other man who has been engaged in business so many years, must naturally have some enemies, and they now desire to atrike when they can inflict the greatest figure. We are aware that your honorable body will take into consideration that the office of commissioner of the District of Columbia is a lucrative as well as an honorable position for one to occupy, therefore it is sought after by many. Those who do not wish to occupy the position themselves have triends who do, and therefore try to bre k down the chances of the most suitable by villiying them, in order that their friends may realize their wish.

their wish.

We know Mr. Olimstead to be a man of rare business qualities and an honorable man, one in every way fitted for the high position that the Chief Magiatrate of the nation has seen fit to name him, and were it not for the too great anxiety of others to obtain the position for themselves, or secure it for their friends, not a breath of slander nor a remonstrance would have been offered in opposition to the confirmation of the gentleman who has been presented for your aproprial and

opposition to the confirmation of the gentieman who has been presented for your approval, and who would so fits and acceptably discharge the duties of the office.

We feel an interest in this matter, because the improvements of the city and a vance of property depends very materially upon the commissioners.

Washingtors, D. C., Jan. 2, 1882.

P. H. Christman.

Diller B. Groff.
Samuel Crow.
Bur R. Tracy.
Bur R. Tracy.
Bur R. Tracy.
A. M. Clements.
Samuel Bursley,
W. Z. Edviln.
Samuel Bursley,
W. M. Edviln.
Samuel Bursley,
W. M. Beiber.
A. Campbell.
Fohn Edelin. P. H. Christman.
Diller B. Groff.
Samuel Cross.
Bur R. Tracy.
F. M. Lowe.
Samuel Bursley.
Wm. H. Wright.
A. Campbell.
Juo. W. Bayne, M. D.
H. B. Varus.

A similar petition, signed by R. B. Clark, William R. Hunt, R. A. Bacon and a large number of others, citizens of South Washington, was also submitted to the committee yesterday. The petition closes with the ex pression of the belief that Mr. Olmstead, wil be the right man in the right place, and that his confirmation will be for the best interests of the district. On the petitions that have been submitted in Mr. Olmstead's behalf. there are names representating over \$30,000,000 worth of property. One of the oldest and most conservative real estate men in the district, and a man descended from one of the most ancient and blue-blooded families, has voluntarily proffered to go upon Mr. Oim-stead's bond for \$20,000, and a senator says that a prominent avenue merchant has offered ne Olmstead's bondsman to the amount of \$50,000. It certainly appears from the petitions in his favor that it is the desire of the men and of the citizens generally that Mr. Olmstead should be confirmed.

The Tug Pinta

The ironclad tug Pinta, now being fitted out at the Norfolk navy yard, will join the Pacific station, and cruise in the waters around Alaska, relieving the United States steamer Adams, now on duty in that territory.

Notes for Redemption assisted and medical that he had been successful and the committee to report of the property or troops of the it back with an amendment prohibiting the demption yesterday amount to \$253,000. The national bank notes received for reFLOODS AND FIRES

The Inundations in Europe-A Great Public Catastrophe.

Terrible Scenes All Along the Rhine-The Seine Overflowed.

A Young Ladies' Episcopal Seminary Burned -- Narrow Escapes From Death.

Fourteen Horses Perish by Fire in New York-Other Disasters.

LONDON, Jan. 4 .- A Berlin dispatch to the Times says: The inundations are taking the form of a great public catastrophe. The distress is increasing hourly. The military and civil authorities are making the greatest exertions to mitigate the misery of the disaster. There is no signs yet that the crisis of the calamity is reached. The high temperature and rains continue. At Ludweigsham, opposite Mannheim, where the great Rhine dam gave way last night, the lives of hundreds of people are imperilled. The steamer rescued many hundred, including the sick. The

many hundred, including the sick. The deepest distress prevails.

PESTH, Jan. 4.—The Danube has inundated Pressbury, thirty-four miles-from Vienna.

GENEVA, Jan. 4.—The Paris and Lyons railway, on the French frontier, is washed away. District railway service between Switzerland, France, and Italy is interrupted.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Saone and Doubs have inundated several villages. Thirty-two houses have fallen at Longenierre, in the department

undated several villages. Thirty-two houses have fallen at Longepierre, in the department of the Sanoe-et-Loire.

London, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from the Wiesbaden Daily News says: "The Rhine is beginning to fall. Thirteen persons were drowned at Friesenheim. In all sixty or seventy lives have been lost by the floods. The water is penetrating the foundations of the fortifications at Mayonce. The haromethe fortifications at Mayence. The barome-London, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Vienna

to the Duily Telegraph says: "The danger of inundation has not increased. The water must rise four feet more before it floods the MAYENCE, Jan. 4 .- Frequent robberies in houses abandoned on account of the floods have induced the authorities to station fifteen have induced the authorities to station aftern troops at each descrited village, with orders to shoot unauthorized persons attempting to escape when challenges by the guard. The emgress has sent 1,000 marks to the aid of the ufferers by the floods.

DESTRUCTIVE PIRES. KNONVILLE, ILL., Jan. 4.—St. Mary's Episcopal school for young ladies at this place, was burned to the ground early this morning. Most of the hundred scholars were asleep when the flames were discovered, and had when the flames were discovered, and had barely time to escape when the alarm was given, leaving their wardrobe and property. Many escaped by ladders. Miss Gillette, of Buffalo, Ill., had a leg broken, and Miss Hosford, of Dubuque, was scriously injured by falling from a ladder. E. A. Keightling, a fireman, also fell and was injured. No others were injured and no loss of life occurred, though at one time it seemed inevitable. The hullding was an imposing three-story brick. though at one time it seemed inevitable. The building was an imposing three-story brick and handsomely furnished. The students were mostly from Illinois. The loss on the building is about \$25,000, and is fully insured. The loss of the young ladies in property will foot up about as much. The building will be rebuilt soon, and in the meantime temporary accommodations for the school will be devised.

New Yorks, Jan. 4.—The bearding stable of Charles Beams, in West Phirty-second street, was burned this morning. The upper portion of an adjoining building was also destroyed, the occupants of the latter escaping with only their night clothes. In the stable fourteen horses perished. The total loss is estimated

BROOKLYN, Jan. 4 .- A fire in the Brooklyn

BROOKLYN, Jan. 4.—A fire in the Brooklyn dime savings' bank this morning caused a loss of about \$6,000. The janitor and his family escaped by a rope ladder,
SAVANNAH, Jan. 4.—The schooner Mary J. Collins, at this port from Boston, reports that on January 1, latitude 33° 34′, longitude 77°, passed the schooner William A. Levering, of Philadelphia, from New York for Fernandina, on fire and apparently abandoned a short time previous, and daylight saw a vessel close by

OLD TIME POLITICS.

From An Interview With Ex-Senator David R. Atchison in the Globe-Democrat. "There are not many of your contempora-

"Not many. There is Hannibal Hamlin. He was a comparatively young senator, and I knew but little of him. He was a democrat n those days. Simon Cameron was a good emocrat, too. Pennsylvania, when Cameron first came to the senate, was the keystone of the democratic arch, as we called her, but the growth of her iron interests inclined her people toward a protective tariff. I shall al-ways respect old Cameron. He was a kind-hearted, good man. I expect he's done as many good deeds as any man in his state. Many were the young men who went through his printing office and were started in life by him, for his purse was always open to help them. I suppose that was the secret of his great power in his state, for nine-tenths of the young men he helped became newspaper men. It was through Cameron I made the acquaintance of Ben Brewster, now attorney general. Brewster was just commencing to practice before the supreme court. He, too, was a good democrat in those days."

Possible Exhaustion of Our Anthracite

Cleveland Leader. The probability of the exhaustion of the anthracita coal supply of the United States is beginning to attract attention in the east. The alarm is based upon the great and rapidly increasing consumption, the limited area of

the anthracite deposit, and the wasteful methods of mining now employed. Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia are the only states which produce anthracite coal, and in the two latter states the supply is quite limited. There are four anthracite fields in Pennsylvania, covering an aggregate area of 483 square miles. Expert engineers who have been specially employed for the work estimate that these fields will yield less than three billion tons. There have been taken from these fields during the year just closed 29,500,000 tons. The demand for this kind of coal is on the increase, and it is calculated that the amount taken out in future years will, therefore, be still greater. If these calculations are correct, the supply will be entirely exhausted within a hundred years. The important part that anthracits coal has performed in the development of the resources of the coun-try, and the present great demand for it by the manufacturing industries, and as a fuel, make the prospect of the supply giving out within a century an unpleasant topic to contemplate.

It may be said that our supply of bituminous coal is apparently inexhaustible, and that it can be made to take the place of anthracite. This is true in a measure, but not entirely so. The density and great heating power of an-thracite make it the best of all fuels for metallurgic purposes, while its freedom from amoke especially commends it for combustion. Our iron and steel industries could never have reached their present proportions but for an-thracite, and the exhaustion of the supply of hard coal would materially affect the prosperity of the country, unless, in the mean-time, our yankee genius provides a substitute, a contingency too remote to be depended upon. a contingency too remote to be depended upon. It is therefore of the utmost importance that our anthracite resources be husbanded with the greatest care. It is not probable that the demand will be decreased by the prospect of a future failure of the supply. A great saving might be affected, however, by the employment of more economical methods of mining. The process employed in Pennsylvania is what is known as "pillar and breast" mining, and is very wasteful, the vein being imperfectly worked, and much of the product lost. It is impossible to estimate exactly the amount impossible to estimate exactly the amount wasted in this way, but it may be safely placed at fifteen or twenty per cent. of the yield under more improved or systematic processes.

England was years ago forced to adopt the most economical and perfect processes for cleaning up her mines, and the outlook in our own authoracite fields demands that some such methods be adopted in this country.

DETECTIVE DEVELOPMENTS.

Some Very Damaging Testimony Taken Yesterday, and There's More Coming. The investigation of the charges against the detectives was continued yesterday by Commissioner West, who in the forenoon visited Mr. W. W. Corcorn and took his deposition in reference to the case mentioned in THE REPUBLICAN yesterday. Later in the day Mr. Pearsall, the cashier of the Citizens' Na-Mr. Pearsall, the cashier of the Citizens' National bank, visited the Columbia building and had an interview with Commissioner West, He was not examined, but the following facts have been known to THE REPUBLICAN for sometime, and it is probable that they formed the subject of conversation:

Sometime before the the Magruder forgery cases Monroe, alias Brockway, had kept an account at the Citizens' National bank, and when he and his four assentates were agreefed.

when he and his four associates were arrested in the Magruder case Detective McDevitt went to the bank and obtained all the checks gainst his account, giving his receipt there-

THESE CHECKS HAVE NEVER BEEN BETURNED. to the bank, although frequent requests for them have been made. The inference is that some of them were in favor of the parties against whom charges of corruption and com-plicity with thieves are now made, and that it

was desirable to get them out of the way.

There has been no memorandum No. 2 sent to the commissioners by the citizens' committre, and it is not improbable that all the documentary information which the committee or its chairman has received will be transmitted at one time to the commissioners. The committee will, however, aid the commissioners in their investigation in every way in their power. That their efforts are appre-ciated is evidenced by the results of the inves-tigation thus far, and by a letter sent by

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CORKHILL which he says: "It will afford me pleasure to heartly co-operate with you in carrying out any wishes you may express in the matter you are investigating, and hope you may feel perfectly free to call upon me at any time in that connection."

Mr. J. W. Thompson, the chairman of the committee, yesterday afternoon visited the jail and had another interview with FLeary and Murphy, who gave him additional information in regard to some of the cases which the committee has already obtained the evidence upon, and also some new cases of "addition, division, and silence" on the

or addition, division, and stience on the part of the detectives and criminals.

As has been stated in THE REPUBLICAN there is a feeling of decided trepidation parmeating the entire police force at present, and every one, whether officer or private, who has been at any time connected with any crooked work is quaking for fear of a sudden and summary removal; for it is safe to say that the evidence obtained in the investigation covers a good deal of ground. A REPUBLICAN reporter asked Commissioner West if there was any intentions to make any IMMEDIATE REMOVALS.

"Not at all," was the reply. "The ques-tion of summary removal under the recent opinion of the attorney general has not been discussed, and I know that no one has been selected for removal as yet."

These Harbors Can't Have It.

In answer to the house resolution addresses to the secretary of war asking for a list of the rivers and harbors appropriated for last ses sion, which in his opinion would not be parecretary has sent to the speaker the follow-

ticularly benefited by such expenditure, the
 ing:
 Plymouth harbor, Mass.
 \$14,000

 Wareham harbor, Mass.
 5,000

 Patneyville harbor, N. Y.
 4,000

 Sheepsaread bay, N. Y.
 5,000

 Wilson barbor, N. Y.
 10,000

 Breion bay, M. Y.
 5,000

 Vermilitor harbor, Onto.
 5,000

 Port Clinion harbor, Onto.
 5,000

 Multivan City, Ind.:
 10,000

 Input harbor.
 29,000

Two rivers harlor, Mich
South river harbor, N. J.
Chester creek, Pa
St. Jerames creek harbor, Md.
Elk river, Md.
Choptank river, Md
New Buffalo harbor, Mich
Cadar river, Mich
Oconto river, Wis.
Elk river, W. Va.
Obeys river, Toon
Arquers liope river, Va.
Urbona creek, Va.
Nochos river, Tex
Trinty river, Tex
Trinty river, Tex
River bank at Fort grown, Tex
Yel obusina river, Miss.
Manu h of Coquille river, Oreg
Chessequakes creek, N. J.
Mansayana river, N. J.
Cohaisey creek, N. J.
Goyanulotte river, W. Va.
Pronch Broad river, W. C.
Gasconade river, Mo.
Cinore river, Mo.
Cinore river, Mo.
Colared river, Mo.
Sacramento river, Cal
Cinob river, Mo.
Sacramento river, Ms.
Esayou Terrebonne, is
Tickiaw river, Lia.
Duck river, Tenn.
Hawasse river, Tenn. Duck river, Tenn.
Hiawasse river, Ky.
South Fork Deer river, Ky.
South Fork Deer river, Tenn.
Pausankee harbor, Wis.
Salkehatchie river, S. C.
Malden river, Mass.
Haasatonie river, Cann.
Ticonderoga river, Cann.
Ticonderoga river, N. Y.
Niagare river, N. Y.
Panminkey river, Va.
Tausky river, Va.
Tausky river, Va.
Lillington river, N. C.
New river, N. C.
Oconee river, G.
Oconee river, G.
Catawba river, Ala.
Suwanee river, Fia.
Escambla and Concoun rivers, Fla.and Ala.
Indian river, bei.
Water passage and thoroughfare between
Deal's island and mainland, Md.
Sumpawamms tulet, N. Y.
Fourche ia Fave river, Ark.
Caney Fork, Tenn.
Tailapoosa river, Fla.
Colopsahatchie river, Fla.
For continuing the practical test of the H.
J. Adams flume.
Grass river, at Massona, N. Y.

J. Adams filmes.

Grave river, at Edissona, N. Y.,

Frankfort greek, Pa.

Chippewa river, Wis.

Cathance river, Me.

Sandusky harbor, Onio,

Chiton harbor, Mich.

Skingtt, Stielaquarmish, Nooksack, Snokowale, wish and Snoquatmic rivers, Washing

Army Notes. An indefinite leave of absence has been granted Col. George Thom, of the corps of eninsers, with permission to go beyond sea, Col. Charles E. Blunt will take station at Portland, Me., and relieve Col. Thom of his

duties in connection with the works of river

and harbor improvement in the states of

Maine and New Hampshire. The river and harbor works and fortifications in the state of

Massachusetts heretofore under the directle Col, Thom will be in charge of Capt. Charles W. Raymond. Commissary Sergeant Herman Mendel has been granted a six months' furlough, and the leave of absence granted Lieut. Alonzo L. O'Brien has been extended five months on surgeon's cortificate of disability.

Books, Papers, and Wood Pulp. The ways and means committee have con sidered the schedule of books and papers, and advanced the rates over those recommended

by the commission's report to an extent which

leaves them about as fixed by the existing law, Wood pulp was taken from the free list and a rate of 15 per cent, ad valorem recommended The Naval Inspection Board. The naval inspection board, of which Com Luce is president, has completed the inspec

ion of the navy yard at Mare filand, Cal.

and is now arranging to visit the stations at Pensacola and Key West. The board sepect to be able to report to the present congress.

MR. ROBESON'S CASTLES.

They Are in Washington and New Jersey, Not in Spain.

The Views of a Retiring Statesman on the Issues of the Future.

"Have you any idea of going abroad," was the question propounded to Hon. George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, yesterday, allusion naving previously been made to the newsoper gossip associating his name with the panish mission.

"No. My castles are in New Jersey and Washington, not in Spain. It has been said that a position abroad, of good grade, would exactly suit my tastes and wishes, but such is not the case. After having been at the head of a great executive department for eight years, I have no thirst for subordinate office. To be a servant of servants is not according to my tastes. A member of congress is a servant only of the people, and if he fills his place well it is a place as honorable as any in our government, and as influential, too, with the single exception of that of the president. As for foreign missions there is hardly one of them worth accepting by a man of active ideas. If the best was offered me, of which there is not the remotest chance, understand, I would not feel justified in assuming the expense connected with it."

"But you are credited with being a man of large means." of a great executive department for eight

"But you are credited with being a man of large means."

"Whatever my reputation in this respect may be I cannot make large expenditures for what I don't want without crippling my means of doing what I do want. I have never claimed to be a man of large fortune, neither have I ever pretended to be a poor man. I live now and have lived ever since I came to Washington exactly as I lived all my life. I did not change my habits nor manner of living when I took office and I shall not change them when I go out. For myself I shall leave office on the 4th of March without regret. The position of member of congress, honorable as it is, had no For myself I shall leave office on the 4th of March without regret. The position of member of congress, honorable as it is, had no special charm for me as a mere positions. I had long enjoyed higher honors in the ordinary acceptation of the term. A seat in either house of congress in the hands of a small man is a very small place. It derives all its honor from the character and conduct of the person who fills it. I have endeavored to act my part as well as I knew how, and to attend to my public duties with industry and courage, if not with ability. I retain my own opinions, and believe that I have maintained the interests of the people against what now seem to be their opinions with a constancy that became me. For the last fitten years I have stood pretty well forward in the front of political strife; I have taken many blows and given some in return; I have done the state some service of which they will reap the benefit even if they never know it. I shall not be sorry to accept the quiet of private life, and will be glad to attend to my own business, if other people will mind theirs. After the fourth of March next 1 do not mean to argue with anylosy, and service with anylosy, and service with anylosy, and serve with mean to argue with anylosy, and serve with any own family, unless I am next I do not mean to argue with anybody, not even with my own family, unless I am paid for it."

"Have you nothing to say about the prospects of political parties?"
"I do not profess to be able to read the future. The man who to-day professes to know with any certainty what will be the condition of things two years hence, in my opinion talks like a fool. There is one subject, however, beyond the range of mere party politics which will sooner or later absorb the attention of the people. In a country as large as ours and as diversified in its interests, the two problems of statesmanship are unity and development. Their most important conditions are the easy and constant intercommunication of the people and the intercommunication of the people and the cheap transportation of their commodities, whether the products of the soil or of work, whether the materials of labor or the neces-saries of life. In these questions the people have a direct interest. They present proper and natural objects for the exercise of govern-mental power. They will force themselves upon the attention of statesmen and cannot be long kept in the background.

New Postoffices.

New postoffices were established yesterday and postmasters appointed as follows: Kimbal, St. Clair county, Michigan, David Pace, Cooksville, McLean county, Lilinois, William L. Crete, Randolph county, Indiana, Isaac F. Jor-Zara, Johnson county, Kansas, Thomas W. Ken-Chauncey, Kent county, Michigan, Chauncey Nowey, Freeborn county, Minnesota, Richard M. Gardner. saddie, Umatilia county, Oregon, Ozwell S. Fo ty Foot, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, Cran-

Berkiey, Norfolk county, Virginia, John R. Hath. away. C. Gatewood, Endicot, Woltman county, Washington Territory, Jefferson S. Person.

Hiporia, Columbia county, Washington Territory, Thomas I Peacody.

Hersensck, Pleasants county, West Virginia, Bosol Childers.

The following is a statement of the coinage

executed at the mints of the United States during the calendar year 1882: Denomination. \$28,295,400 24,740,640 17,831,885 4,620 10,100 5,040 Dollars Totalgold 7,215,831 65,887,68% Standard dollars..... 27,574,100 27,574,100 2,750 4,075 Halfdollars...... Quarter dollars..... Dimes.... Total silver...... 81.507,000 57,972,035 473,830 885.811 Total minor...... 50,083,000 960,400 Total coinage..... 88.805,831 94,820,120 Capt. Nutt's Successor.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—The appointment of William Livsey, of Pittsburg, as successor to the late Capt. A. C. Nutt, as cashier of the by state treasury, was officially announced by Treasurer Bailey this evening. Mr. Livsey has been temporarily filling the place. He was cashier under Treasurer Butler. Struck Oil.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 4 .- Advices from Wayne county, Ky., state that an oil well lately bored at a point thirty miles west of the Cincinnati Southern railway, and near the Tennessee line, has been pumped for the past three days, and yields from ten to fifteen barrels of heavy lubricating oil per day.

Awful Distress in Ireland. LONDON, Jan. 5 .- A priest in Donegal tele graphs to the Daily News that he accompanied Mr. Trevelyan, chief secretary for Ireland, on a tour of inspection in the parish of Gien-Columbicill. They visited twenty families, and found that there was not a morsel of food

in any house. Lord Kavanagh's Son Arrested. QUEBEC, Jan. 4 .- Lord Kavanagh, son of the celebrated Gen. Kavanagh, of Lucknow fame, has been arrested here on a charge of robbery. He claims Lord Napier, of Magdala, as his god father, and says he was on the staff of that officer in the Abyssinian campaign,

A Storm on the Mountain. BOSTON, Jan., 4 .- A special dispatch from Mount Washington, dated last night, says: "A terrible storm is raging here at present. The wind is blowing at the rate of 144 miles an hour. The temperature is at zero and it is snowing. All is safe."

A Curling Match.

Urica, N. Y., Jan. 4. - In the earling match between the Utica and Jersey City clubs to-day for the national medal the Uticas won by a score of 104 to 83.